

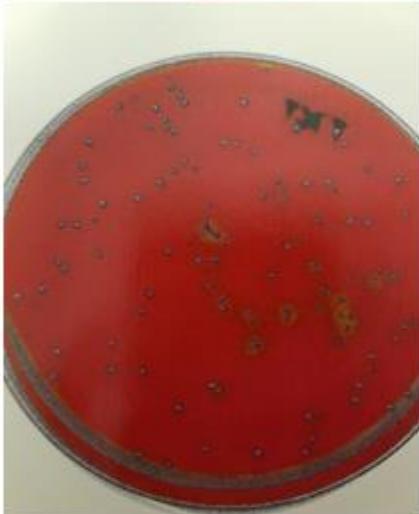
Eurofins Mastitis SSGN Tri-Plates

Item #JF2KI

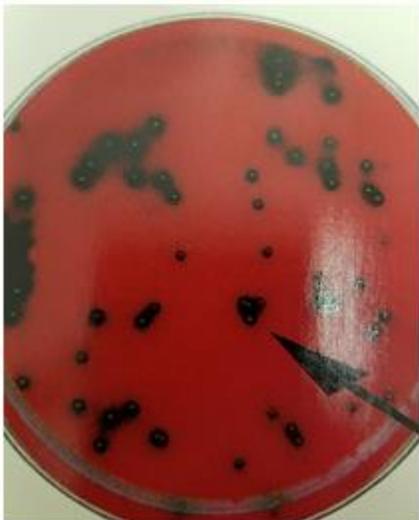
- For raw milk from a cow, we use a 10ul loop in each quadrant. This gives us a 1:100 dilution, so 1 colony = 100cfu/mL
 - For bulk tank samples we use a loop in the MacConkey quadrant for the 1:100 dilution described above, and in the strep/staph quadrants we plate 100ul, giving us a 1:10 dilution factor.
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- Quadrant I is MacConkey agar for Gram-negative bacteria and coliforms
 - Quadrant II is the quadrant used to enumerate Streptococcus species
 - Quadrant III is used to enumerate Staphylococcus species



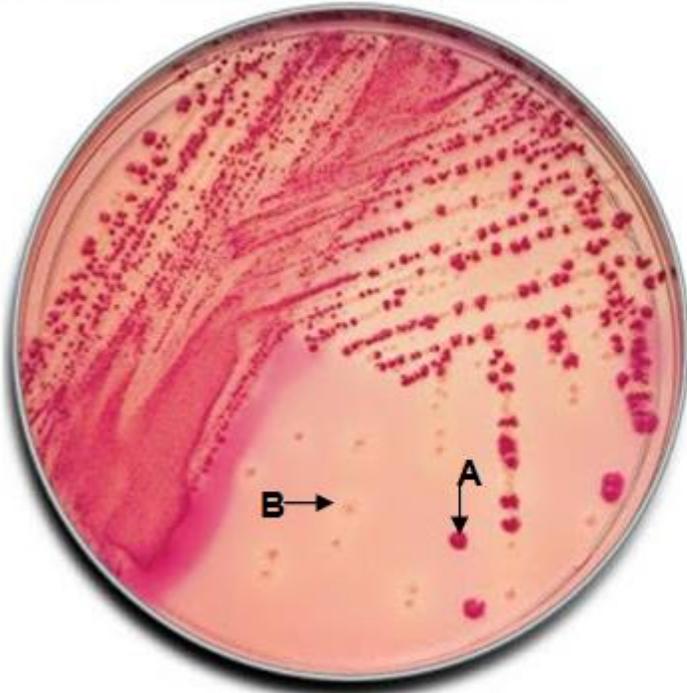
Streptococcus agalactiae will appear as small, bluish-grey colonies that are beta-hemolytic. A clear zone of hemolysis can be seen around these colonies. Typical Strep-ag colonies can be seen in the picture to the left.



Non-ag Strep colonies appear as non-hemolytic, grey/dark grey, with or without dark centers. Additionally, some strains will be esculin positive shown by a darkening of the agar surrounding the colony.

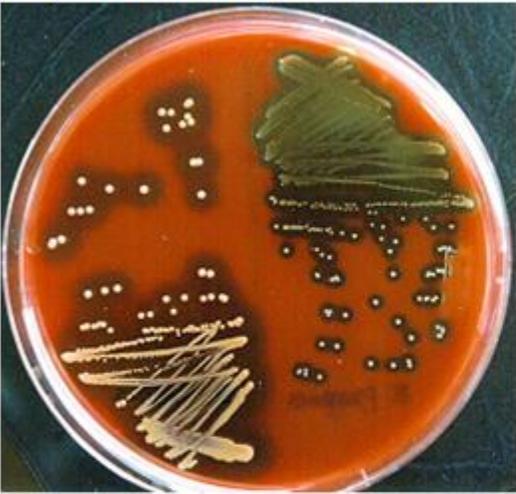


Coliform/Gram Negative organisms:



Coliforms (A) ferment lactose and will appear as pink colonies on MAC agar. Non-lactose fermenting Gram negative organisms (B) will appear as white/tan, grey, green, or brown.

Staph aureus/Staph species:



Staph aureus colonies will appear as creamy, grey/white, or golden yellow with a clear area of hemolysis around the colony. The picture to the left shows two different strains of *S. aureus* both exhibiting the characteristic hemolysis.

Non-*S. aureus* species will appear the same as *S. aureus* colonies but will not have any hemolysis associated with the colonies. An example of this lack of hemolysis can be seen in the picture to the left.



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